

**TOP SECRET**

*Eal*

25X1



DOCUMENT NO. 31  
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☒  
☐ DECLASSIFIED  
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S S  
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010  
AUTH: HA 70-2  
DATE: 5 JUN 1980 REVIEWER: ☐

7 December 1959

Copy No. C 65

25X1

25X1

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



25X1

State Department review completed

**TOP SECRET**

25X1

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

7 December 1959

## DAILY BRIEF

### I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

### II. ASIA-AFRICA

OK  
Pakistan - Communist China: The Pakistani Government may have suggested to Peiping negotiations for formal demarcation of the border between Pakistani-held Kashmir and Sinkiang. Earlier indications that Pakistani officials were considering such an approach are supported by a 24 November press report quoting "informed" sources in Rawalpindi that diplomatic discussions have already been opened. Pakistani authorities have played down reports of Chinese "incursions" into northern Kashmir but have tightened security measures on the Sinkiang frontier. President Ayub's government probably hopes that by initiating negotiations it can forestall any serious incidents while gaining Chinese recognition of the "traditional" border. Peiping may display willingness to discuss the Pakistani border but is unlikely to commit itself to a formal settlement.

### III. THE WEST

10  
Belgium: [The Belgian representative to NATO warns that his government not only will not meet NATO targets calling for a 10-percent increase in Belgian defense expenditures, but that, starting in February, it plans to reduce expenditures by withdrawing one third of the Belgian troops now in West Germany, decreasing regular army manpower, and making other cuts. The president of the Belgian joint chiefs committee recently resigned in protest. The Belgian representative feels that his government is weak and under pressure over the Congo issue, and that it therefore is likely to persevere in its intention to cut military costs.] [redacted] (Page 2)

25X1

25X1

OK  
France - West Germany: Accounts of the talks between De Gaulle and Adenauer on 1 and 2 December indicate that while the two leaders reached agreement on Berlin, disarmament, and a summit conference agenda, De Gaulle did not alter his position on NATO in any important respect. De Gaulle left Adenauer "considerably reassured" on France's basic commitment to NATO, but the French position of refusing further integration of forces

7 Dec 59

DAILY BRIEF

ii

and of withholding the Mediterranean fleet apparently was maintained. De Gaulle also indicated his desire to have NATO coverage extended to Africa. Most responsible press reaction in both France and West Germany has expressed concern for the solidarity of NATO, despite official reassurances. [REDACTED]

7 Dec 59

DAILY BRIEF

iii

25X1

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

25X1

## II. ASIA-AFRICA

### III. THE WEST

#### Belgian NATO Program in Danger

25X1

The resignation on 30 November of General Jacques de Dixmude, president of the Belgian joint chiefs of staff, is in keeping with other indications that the future of the Belgian military program is in jeopardy. According to the chief of the Belgian NATO delegation, the government is weak and under pressure, due to the Congo situation, and is very likely to cut defense costs despite the opposition of the minister of war and the military. This would necessitate withdrawing one third of the Belgian troops in West Germany, decreasing the number of regular soldiers, and making other reductions as well. These moves, he feels, would set a bad example to other NATO members--particularly the Dutch, who are under popular pressure for similar reductions.

The impending cutback in Belgium's military effort is causing concern in NATO quarters. Although Defense Minister Gilson had requested an increase in the 1960 budget, the cabinet compelled him to reduce his estimates by \$10,000,000, and further cuts by the cabinet, Parliament, or both, are likely. Pressure to reduce the defense budget has been growing because of over-all budgetary problems and the feeling that Belgium is contributing to the defense of the West by increasing its expenditures in the Congo. Earlier this summer, Finance Minister van Houtte stated that Brussels would not be able to attain its goals under the NATO minimum essential force (MC-70) requirements, and that it would be impossible to comply with SHAPE recommendations for a 10-percent increase in the defense budget.

Another cause for the dissatisfaction within the Belgian defense forces--which reportedly has caused two other generals to resign--is the belief that the politically inspired volunteer program threatens the effectiveness of existing forces. The coalition government formally reduced the military service term to 12 months, in keeping with campaign pledges in the 1958 election.

25X1

25X1

Adenauer - De Gaulle Talks Indicate No Basic Change  
In French Position on NATO

The French-German talks on 1 and 2 December, particularly those between French President de Gaulle and West German Chancellor Adenauer, left the chancellor "considerably reassured" as to De Gaulle's attitude toward NATO, according to briefings given the American Embassy in Paris. De Gaulle reportedly agreed with Adenauer that the United States is necessary to European defense, and stated that NATO organizations should be "preserved." However, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman's press conference remark that France would not ask for "immediate, profound changes" and that the French position on withholding the Mediterranean fleet from NATO control and opposition to integrated air forces had been maintained suggests no basic change in De Gaulle's position. De Gaulle is said to have stressed to Adenauer his view that the changed situation since NATO was formed requires "transformation" of the alliance in the direction of extending its coverage to the Mediterranean and Africa.

The two leaders reportedly agreed that any summit conference agenda should involve disarmament, aid to under developed countries, and the German question--including Berlin. On disarmament, De Gaulle apparently again mentioned the French plan--recently advanced at the UN--for controlling missiles and launching ramps as a first step. He rejected any form of disengagement in Europe. Both men also agreed that the legal basis of Berlin should not be altered and that no steps should be taken toward recognizing the East German regime. During the talks both French and Germans apparently expressed disquiet as to the US position on Berlin and indicated that clarification would be sought at Western meetings later this month.

Most of the responsible press reaction in both countries has taken the line that although De Gaulle and Adenauer agreed on Berlin, disarmament, and the summit agenda, they failed to agree on the role each should play in NATO or on the future of the alliance in the defense of Europe. [REDACTED]

25X1

25X1



25X1

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

# **THE PRESIDENT**

## **The Vice President**

### **Executive Offices of the White House**

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs  
 Scientific Adviser to the President  
 Director of the Budget  
 Director, Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization  
 Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
 Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination  
 Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities  
 Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy  
 Executive Secretary, National Security Council

## **The Treasury Department**

The Secretary of the Treasury

## **The Department of State**

The Secretary of State  
 The Under Secretary of State  
 The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs  
 The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs  
 The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration  
 The Counselor  
 Director, International Cooperation Administration  
 The Director of Intelligence and Research

## **The Department of Defense**

The Secretary of Defense  
 The Deputy Secretary of Defense  
 Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs  
 The Secretary of the Army  
 The Secretary of the Navy  
 The Secretary of the Air Force  
 The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff  
 Commandant, United States Marine Corps  
 The Director, The Joint Staff  
 Chief of Staff, United States Army  
 Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy  
 Chief of Staff, United States Air Force  
 Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations  
 Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff  
 Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army  
 Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy  
 Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force  
 Supreme Allied Commander, Europe  
 Commander in Chief, Pacific

## **The Department of Commerce**

The Secretary of Commerce

## **Federal Bureau of Investigation**

The Director

## **Atomic Energy Commission**

The Chairman

## **National Security Agency**

The Director

## **National Indications Center**

The Director

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

Approved For Release 2002/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

**TOP SECRET**

Approved For Release 2002/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004800310001-4

**TOP SECRET**